DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
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WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.
Richmond, Nov. 7, 1864.

Hon. THOS. S. BOCOCK, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this Department on the 1st Oct. 1864. The last statements submitted to Congress were up to the 1st of April, 1864. The receipts into the Treasury, for the two quarters ending on the 1st of October, are as follows:

Four per cent registered bonds, Act 17th of February, 1864,	$13,353,500,00
Six per cent bonds and stock, Act 23d March, 1863,	280,200 00
Four per cent bonds and stock, Act 23d March, 1863,	3,500 000 000
Eight per cent bonds and stock, Act 28th Feb., 1861	7,600 00
Six per cent bonds and stock, 12th section Act 17th February, 1864.	388,000 00
Six per cent bonds five hundred million loan, Act 17th Feb., 1864,	14,481,650 00
Six per cent bonds, 18th section Act 17th Feb. 1864,	495,200 00
Four per cent call certificates, 7th section Act 17th February '64,	20,978,160 00
Seven per cent bonds, Act 20th February, '63,	2,700 00
Six per cent certificates of indebtedness, Act 17th February 1864,	1,789,100 00
Tax on old issues redeemed,	14,440,566 85
Repayments by disbursing officers,	20,115,830,51
Treasury notes, under Act 17th February, 1864,	277,576,950 50
War Tax,	42,294 314 46
Sequestration,	1,288,782 75
Customs,	59,004 33
Export duty,	4,820 12
Overseers' exemption and tax on non-combatants,	20,560 00
Miscellaneous receipts,	221,763 13
Coin seized by authority of the Secretary of War,	1,653,200 00
Premium on loans,	4,822,219 36
Soldiers' tax,	908,622 22
Patent fund,	866 17
	$415,191,550 39

The expenditures during the same period are as follows:

War Department,	246,367,442 94
Navy Department,	15,554,802 28
Customs,	28,585 43
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse,	10,427,674 94
	$272,378,505 50
Public debt—for payment of interest,	10,772,883 11
Public debt—for payment of principal,	331,787,443 09
	$614,938,832 70
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st April, 1864, was,	$308,282 722 19
The amount received since is,	415,191,550 39
	$723 474 272 58
Deduct amount of expenditure,	614 938,832 70
The balance in the Treasury is,	$108,435,439 88

This balance is made up as follows:

Treasury notes (new issue) and specie,	$22,053,200 81
Treasury notes [old issue] to be cancelled,	86,382,239 67
	$108,435,439 88

The public debt on the 1st of October, 1864, was as follows:

Funded debt.

Total issue of bonds and stocks,	$368,416 150 00
Total issue of call certificates,	197,578,370 00
Total issue of certificates of indebtedness,	19,010,000 00
Total issue of produce certificates, Act April 21, 1862,	8,500,000 00
Amount of 7 80 interest notes, which have assumed the character of permanent bonds,	69,954,900 00
	$688,439 420 00
Reduced by the amount redeemed, to wit:	
Act May 16, 1861 principal,	$297,600 00
Act August 19, 1861, principal,	1,267,700 00
Call certificates, Act December 24, 1861, six per cent.,	70,729,080 00
Call certificates, Act March 23, 1863, five per cent.,	70,000,000 00
Call certificates, Act March 23, 1863, four per cent.,	1,825,000 00
	144,119 339 00
	$539,340,090 00

Unfunded debt.

Amount of 3 65 interest notes outstanding,	515,050 00
Total issue Treasury notes—old issue,	$963,281,863 00
Reduced by amount called in for cancellation,	649,047,945 50
	324,233,918 00
Total issue Treasury notes—new issue,	283,880,150 00
	1,147,970,208 00

The estimates submitted by the various departments for the support of the Government for the six months from 1st January to 1st July, 1865, are as follows:

Legislative,	$375,000 00
Executive office,	47,845 46
Treasury Department,	4,626,850 00
War Department,	402,912 206 33
Navy Department,	14,605 134 75
Post-office Department,	204,349 93
State Department,	68 355 00
Department of Justice,	715,074 26
Miscellaneous,	15,000,000 00
Aggregate,	$438,089 315 73

The balances of appropriations not drawn on the 1st of October, 1864, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous,	$97,871,764 13
War Department,	612,260,280 69
Customs,	247,209 33
Navy Department,	33,785,704 80
	$744,165,118 95

The expenditures were estimated by my predecessors for the three months from 1st April to 1st July at $162,000,000. At this rate the expenditures for the six months should have been $324,000,000 00

To this amount must be added the debts then stated to be in arrear, which do not appear to have been reduced, the actual expenditures being $284,251,386 80 — 75,000 000 00

$399,000 000 00
Deduct amount paid, 284,651,386 00
$114,748,614 00

Add the estimated expenditures from 1st October to 1st January, 1865, $162,000,000 00

This exhibits a total of $276,748,614 00 yet to be charged against existing appropriations.

This amount deducted from the balance of appropriations undrawn, viz: $744,165,118,-95, leaves the following amount from past appropriations applicable to the expeditures of the six months from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1865, $467,416 504.

The preceding tables of the public debt, derived from the books of the Register, present an aggregate of $1,147,970,208. The following summary includes the results of the taxation and funding of the issues, which do not yet appear on the books of the Register, and exhibits the state of the debt with more precision.

Funded debt Oct. 1st,		$589,340,090
Bonds, 4 per cent. to be issued for the old currency, funded, viz:		
East of the Mississippi,	$250 000,000	
West of Do.,	30,000,000	
		280,000,000
		$819,340,090
Deduct amount of 4 pr ct. bonds, receivable in payment of tax,		81,000,000
Total funded debt		$788,340,090
Unfunded debt:		
Treas. notes outstanding,	$324,283,918	
Deduct amt. funded in trans-Miss. Dept.,	30,000,000	
	$294,233,918	
Deduct tax, 33⅓ per cent.,	98 077,978	
		196,155,945
Treas. notes under act 17th Feb., 1864,		283 880,150
		$1,218,876,185
This sum is liable to a further reduction for the following items of debt included in the Register's accounts, but still in the Treasury, viz:		
Treasury notes, new issue,		$22 058,200
Bonds, 6 per cent. 500 million loan,		27 564,150
Bonds, 3 per cent. 100 million loan,		8 000 000
Certificates of indebtedness,		17,270 900
Call certificates, 4 per cent.,		22,106,840
		91,995 090
Total debt Oct. 1st, 1864,		$1,126,881,095

A table of the public debt on the 1st of April, 1864, prepared on the same principle, shows it to have been as follows:

Funded debt,	$528,580,670
Bonds, 4 pr ct., for currency funded,	280,000,000
Total funded debt, April 1st,	$803,580,670
Unfunded debt—Treasury notes amount outstanding by the Register's accounts,	$505,792,108
Deduct amount funded in trans-Mississippi Department,	30,000,000
	475,792 108
Deduct tax of 33 1-3 pr ct.,	158,597.368
	317,194,785
Total debt, April 1st, 1864,	$1,120,725.405

Which compared with the sum of debt similarly ascertained on the 1st Oct., $1,228.376,-185, shows an augmentation of $97,650,780 in the six months from 1st April to 1st Oct., 1864.

This addition to our indebtedness is smaller than might have been apprehended, yet it is greater than if the currency had risen in value and thereby the expenditures had been reduced; and the large amount of taxes paid had contributed exclusively to the relief of the Treasury.

The foreign debt, consisting of a single item, is omitted; the whole amount being under £2 200,000 is adequately provided for by the cotton owned by the Government, even at six pence per pound, the quantity being about 250,000 bales.

The expenditures of the current quarter, it is assumed, will be met from the following resources, viz:

Treasury notes: amount unexpended of the proportion applicable to the payment of expenditures,	$80,000,000
Taxes: amount to be received for the last quarter of 1864, estimated at	35,000,000
Bonds, certificates of indebtedness and loans on hypothecation of bonds	47,000,000
	$162,000,000

The certificates of indebtedness provided by the act of 17th February, 1864, did not prove as favorite an investment as was anticipated, and the amount of these securities, taken in payment by public creditors up to 1st October, is about $2,000,000 only. From the sale of bonds and loans on hypothecation of bonds, about $45,000.000 was raised, and from the new issue of Treasury notes $283,000,000.

The large and rapid issue of Treasury notes is the more to be regretted from the failure of the measures relied upon to sustain their value and reduce expenditures. The new notes are received by the public at a value scarcely any higher than the old, and as a consequence, the expenses have not declined.

The currency demands the immediate and the gravest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the treasury notes, the effort to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned. Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the ruin to which it leads. One hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, the price obtained for one hundred dollars in six per cent. bonds, is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in reality to dispose of them at ninety-four per cent. discount; or, in other words, to give a bond for one hundred dollars in consideration of the loan of six dollars.

There is not a man of property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of etaxation, rather than procur a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his estate at this ruinous rate.

The depreciation of the currency, proceeding from redundancy, and the want of confidence in its ultimate redemption, can only be corrected by measures that shall both diminish its volume and sustain the public confidence.

The measures adopted by Congress to reduce the currency, did not combine these essential elements of success. Those who had taken the old notes, relying on the good faith of the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived of one-third of their nominal value, became alarmed and received the new notes under strong apprehensions of a repetition of the measure. At the time, too, that the currency act provided for a circulation exceeding four hundred millions of dollars it circumscribed and reduced the demand for the notes, by making the four per cent. bonds receivable in the payment of taxes. By the first day of August $170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000,-000 sufficed for the payment of the taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate, that by the 1st day of October gold was selling at twenty-five dollars for one.

The necessity of providing a speedy and efficient remedy for this condition of things is obvious. The bonds have to be sold for this currency; the taxes must be collected in it, and hence all the means of the Government for the purchase of supplies will consist of this medium. Admitting that the amount which may be raised from these sources is nominally equal to the estimated expenditures, there is yet no security against such further decline in the value of the notes as will disappoint present calculations, and add enormously to the accumulation of the public debt. The time, therefore, seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption, and resort to the use of specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassment in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

That the Government must be supplied with sufficient means to carry on the war all are agreed. Our enemy offers us no terms short of unconditional surrender of life, liberty and property, and no choice is left us even if we were disposed to hesitate, which we are not, but to continue the war. The adoption, therefore, of a permanent and efficient system of finance is indispensable to the full development and unconstrained use of our resources. The return to specie payments being for the present impracticable, the inquiry is, whether it is possible to restore and maintain the value of the Treasury notes as currency. The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied.—Were it possible to anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and convert them into money for immediate use, the expediency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted. May not a near approach to it be made by devoting a portion of those future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes a high, a stable value? I submit that this may be done, and respectfully propose a plan for its accomplishment.

It is an act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th February, 1864; exempting the notes from taxation; providing for the application of 20 per cent. of the taxes annually to the reduction of that amount until peace be declared or the outstanding sum be reduced to $150,000,000; continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act, annually: cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for treasury notes, bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind, and that all notes, received into the treasury for these certificates, be cancelled.

The effect of this measure would be that, at present prices, the entire population would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of ten dollars for one, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz: cotton five cents per pound, wheat forty cents per bushel, and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prejudice of the agriculturist, for his tax, being in kind, would neither increase nor diminish by the price. It is true he would have a collateral interest in common with tax payers generally, (for of course all interest will be taxed) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rate. In this respect, his interest would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of of peace. But if they were, a full compensation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at four dollars, and the appreciation of the money to the payment of a tax hereafter of two bushels.

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as a specific pledge for the redemption of the currency, no immunity from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind, or any subjects of taxation whatsoever. These are only assigned to this particular office or function because of their adaptation thereto.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, viz: wheat, twenty-five million bushels; Indian corn, two hundred million bushels, and cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent would yield as follows:

Wheat, two two million five hundred thousand bushels, at four dollars,	$10,000,000
Indian corn, twenty million bushels, at two dollars,	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at $200 per bale,	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

TO BE CONTINUED.

MODESTY—blowing your own horn like Phillip H. Sheridan.

PLEASURE—an excursion on the Central train to Camp Lee, and a medical examination by Gen. Kemper.

ARTILLERY—a thing made in Richmond, and directed to Gen. Sheridan, care of Gen. Early.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 247.

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

200 LBS. Bluestone, just received on consignment and for sale by
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
nov 11-4t

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.
J. A. GRANT,
nov 11-eod5t* of Northampton.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCtion, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS, a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES, BED CLOTHING, TABLES, TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.

—ALSO—

SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.

Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.
N. H. D. WILSON,
nov 7-5teod* Sec'y Board of Trustees.

WANTED,

A situation as OVERSEER, or CROPPER with some person who needs the services of such help. I have had two years' experience as overseer, but have been a farmer all my life. I am above the conscript age and not liable to military duty. I can produce the best of recommendations. Address me at Raleigh, N. C.
nov 9-d3t SHERWOOD WHITE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
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SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
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oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day,—payable in the Four Per Cent. bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of ONE THIRD—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 21st instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.
C. DEWEY,
nov 10-eodtd Cashier.
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for ASSISTANT DOOR KEEPER of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.
nov 10-4t* ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,
TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.
Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well headed, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—dlm

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

FOR

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, just received. So long and so favorably known. Apply soon.

PRICE PER HUNDRED.....$60,00
" " DOZEN..... 9,00
" " SINGLE COPIES..... 1,00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
nov 4-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.
Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address
WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.
d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICate for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d8t T. F. SCOTT.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore adver ised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec. 18, '64.	
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, " 19, "	
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday, 20, "	
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday, 21, "	
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday, 22, "	
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday, 23, "	

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.
nov 10-d6t

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.
Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
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For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for cash, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Heareban and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend.
J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the dispatch of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.
WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland, N. C.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. 11, $12,50; No. 1, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrenton, N. C. for one in Raleigh. Apply to
HECK, BRODIE & CO.
November 1st, 1864.—d6t*

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t
City Dailies copy eod4t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—d6d

FOR RENT,

A LARGE PLANTATION IN ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION, lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN BOARD PLACE.

There is on the place a convenient and comfortable Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State.

Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.

For terms and further particulars, address,
T. J. GAITHER,
Nov. 3, 1864.-d5t Mocksville, N. C.

☞ Confed rate, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
for John H. Hawkins.
nov 9, 1864-d4dec3

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City.
COM.
nov 4-d3t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

We do not remember to have perused a State document so replete with matter of admiration, as this last Message of President Davis. Condensing in a space so limited that the reader retires from its consideration with regret that the entertainment has lasted so short a time—the national situation—he presents the public affairs in form so complete, in language so terse, in thought so comprehensive, in diction so beautiful, in style so tasteful, and in manner so dignified and graceful, that Confederate citizens repose with satisfaction upon the proud elevation that such a State paper is sure to place the nation in the eyes of standard communities.

And accompanying this masterly statement, are recommendations so plainly logical and efficacious, that common intelligent apprehension at once clutches the conclusion, while only astute and disputatious faculties will find room for contention.

We propose to follow in detail the topics of the message—not expecting to add to their weight, but rather in fear of detracting from the interest created by the document itself; but hoping nevertheless, by reiteration of the sentiments expressed, to more indelibly fasten them in the public mind. As this is the last of President Davis' State papers so it is the best.

The message opens with a recall to the observation of the people of the present hopeful attitude of the republic, as compared with our condition at the beginning of 1864. Then, Texas was in partial possession of the enemy; now no military force belonging to the invader occupies any portion of the soil of that State, except those which are held by us as prisoners of war. The fleet and the army invading Northwestern Louisiana have been defeated and driven back with immense loss of men, material, gunboats and transports; and now the only control over that State is curtailed within a small space, under the guns of the enemy's fleet. Arkansas is again in the possession of the Confederacy, save a few fortified posts which are closely watched by our forces; while another force, penetrating into Missouri, has effected a most successful raid, recruiting large numbers of men and bringing off a great abundance of supplies. On the East or this side of the Mississippi, Northwestern Mississippi and North Alabama have been relieved; a large portion of West Tennessee is again in our possession, and on the Atlantic coast, particularly in Florida and North Carolina, we have not only held our own, but weighing the campaign, the advantages on our side turn the scale.—notwithstanding the capture of the outer defences in the Bay of Mobile. In Virginia, the efforts of the enemy have been thoroughly repulsed; not only on his main line, but on all the approaches which he opened as auxiliary to his chief purpose. In West Virginia, in the Valley, and around Petersburg, his progress has been stopped, and the winter opens on his failure, with the frightful picture of a vast and bloody sacrifice wholly uncompensated. In Georgia the partial success has been converted into a positive disadvantage, and anticipations are justly entertained that this disadvantage will ripen into an overwhelming disaster.

We had occasion to express the conviction, a short time since, while commenting on a possible necessity of withdrawing from Richmond, that too great importance had been given to localities, and that neither the fate of the Confederacy nor the destiny of our people, were tied up in any one or many cities, or towns, or points. We are happily sustained in this view by the President's concurrence; for, says he, "if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever." "Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people."

This is the true language of wisdom and patriotism. Why should it be otherwise?—Did the enemy hold Richmond, Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh and Savannah, what more would they do than did the English in the first Revolution? And our fathers did not succumb; nor would we. Independence is not to be to be relinquished, so long as courage and manhood dwell in the land. We would continue to rally around our Government; our whole army, guided by its great chiefs, would continue to confront the foe, continuing to exhaust him of blood and treasure, until the discovery be forced upon him "that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights."

The President closes this theme with the assurance that the military supplies are not diminished, while an abundant crop, dispensed by the blessing of Providence, defeats the intent of the enemy upon that inhuman atrocious point, where our arms could not combat him.

We understand that our troops evacuated the town of Washington on Wednesday last, and it was occupied by the enemy perhaps on the same day. No advance in any other direction is apprehended at present. Our forces fell back from Plymouth to a point on the Roanoke river to watch the enemy's movements.

The University.

We are enabled now to answer, we think from good authority, the question put in our issue of Tuesday last by a Correspondent, whether the "Trustees of the University have petitioned for exemption from military service in behalf of the matriculates of the institution." As we understand, they have not. About this time last year, on the application of the Board of Trustees, exemption for one year was granted to the two higher classes for their collegiate term. Both classes were, however, enrolled, and the Senior class graduating in June, entered the army immediately thereafter. The present Senior class, numbering fourteen members, are still within that exemption, and the Board of Trustees have instructed Ex Gov. Swain, the President of the University, to ask that this exemption may not be withdrawn—or, in other words, that the conscription of these fourteen Seniors may be deferred until they graduate in June next. The Board of Trustees were not moved to this course by any purpose to exempt from service any special class, but by considerations of public benefit.

The University has been depleted to such extent by the war, that its means of support are exceedingly limited; and if conscription should thus fasten upon its little remnant, there would be nothing left to keep up the organization of the institution. The Faculty would be obliged to disband, and the able corps of Professors, which is now a just source of pride to the State, would be very difficult to replace.

Secondly—It is contemplated by the Board to renew in the University the teaching of military tactics, and if found practicable, to introduce as a branch of study the whole science of war, with its accompanying incidents of military drill and discipline, so that the interests of the nation will be promoted by the preparation there afforded. And as the winter is advancing, when active field service ceases, and the campaign of spring will be but little advanced before June, it was thought that but little of active service would be lost by retaining the Senior class until its commencement.

In this connection, we are sure we perform a task grateful to the people, in placing before the public the record made by the University in its conduct in reference to the war. It is a noble record, and faithfully disputes an accusation which demagogues have so often made that it has become a cant phrase, that "this is the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

The Faculty of our University was composed, at the commencement of the war, of fourteen members, no one of whom was liable to conscription. Five of them, however, volunteered. Of these Capt. Geo. B. Johnston was taken prisoner at Hanover C. H., was retained a captive for a long time on Johnson's Island, and there, because of exposure and privation, contracted a disease from which he died. Lt. Royster was killed at Gettysburg. Capt. Geo. P. Bryan, while leading his company in a charge on the Charles City Road, on the 16th of August, received a mortal wound and perished. Col. W. J. Martin, dangerously wounded at Bristow, returned to the service, and was again severely wounded on the 30th of September. Lt. Fetter is still in the service, the only one of the five who has escaped unscathed.

The nine other gentlemen constituting the corps of instructors, are, with a single exception, clergymen or laymen beyond the age of conscription. No one of these has a son of the requisite age who has not entered the service as a volunteer. Five of them are still in the service, one was killed at South Mountain, and another at Gettysburg.

Of 430 students in 1860—61 graduated.—To eight of these the first distinction was awarded. Of these, five are in the grave, and nineteen or one fourth of the class are known to have fallen on various battle fields.

The Freshmen class pressed into the service with such ardor, that but one of its members remained to graduate, and he had entered the service, was discharged and returned to complete his studies.

What has occurred in the college has been emulated in the village of Chapel Hill. The young men of the various occupations have handsomely responded to the call of the country. Nineteen of them—an unusual proportion of so small a community—have fallen in battle, and to use the expressive language of our informant, "the departed are more numerous than the survivors."

And so it is all over the land. The sons of the rich, the educated, have not shrunk from the post of danger. Who are these clad in garments of sable, that meet the eye on every hand? Mourning widows, childless mothers, bereaved sisters, orphan children, long trains of sympathizing friends? They are the first families of the State—each of whom have furnished some—many of whom have yielded up their all, to be victims on the altar of freedom. Turn from these to classes of society less distinguished, and down to the humble and the poor. In the red front of battle—on the lonely vigil—in the exposed fortifications, and in the dread roll of those

"Who sleep their last sleep,
Who have fought their last battle,
Whom no sound will awake to glory again,"

will be found representatives of these—numerous representatives. In the catalogue of the country's defenders, standing side by side in active soldier life, and sleeping side by side in glorious soldier's death, will be found the rich and the poor—the learned and unlearned—the distinguished and the unknown!—Blessed martyrs all! Heroes who died for independence! Emblems are they of the universality of the interests which are involved in this struggle, and of the unity of patriotism which urges its maintenance.

It was fit that the University, under the management of its wise and judicious head, supported by his able and patriotic coadjutors, should set an example of contribution in the support of the national honor and safety. Her faithful response to this duty, rivets her in the affections of the people, and gives her a new claim upon their fostering care.

Negotiation.

We are little curious to know what Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, Mr. Boyce and those who agree with them, think of Mr. Seward's recent speech at Auburn, N. Y.—They say the people of the South ought to stop the war. Mr. Seward says "the war must continue." They say we must have an armistice, a cessation of hostilities and negotiate with the enemy for a peace—that peace can be obtained in no other way.—Seward says—"we want no armistice—no cessation of hostilities—no negotiation with rebels in arms." Now Seward is Lincoln's right hand man, and knows more of the intentions and designs of the Yankee Government than any other man; and he tells us that it will not listen to any propositions from the South for either of these purposes, as long as we resist their invasion of our country with arms in our hands. In other words, that we must first throw down our arms, disband our armies and sue for peace as a conquered and subjugated people, and then the Yankees will, may be, grant us a peace on their own terms. Are the peace negotiators of the South willing to "negitiate" upon such terms? If not, why seek to distract and divide our people on the subject when they are assured by Lincoln's prime minister that we can procure negotiation on no other terms?

But, say they, we can procure negotiation by State action with the Northern States separately. But laying aside the unconstitutionality and impracticability of such a course of action, there has not come forth a response from a single Northern State that it would unite in procuring peace by negotiating with any Southern State. But if it be true, as the telegraph reported yesterday, that every State in the Union had given a majority for Lincoln, here is a positive, unequivocal, tangible repudiation of the Brown and Stephens scheme, and an emphatic endorsation of Lincoln's atrocious war policy, by the whole North, as an aggregate majority.

We invite all who have listened to the delusive schemes of these disorganizers, to look at these *facts*, and then decide if there are but two alternatives left us—either to surrender, cravenly, ignominiously to Yankee oppression and outrage; or to fight on until we force them to award us our rights, our liberty and our independence. By unity, harmony and courage, we can procure the latter, with all their glory and benefits; while by these useless whinings about armistice, negotiation, &c., we are only forging chains with which to bind and fetter our limbs, our souls and bodies, under the galling and degrading subjugation to which we shall be reduced, if we submit our cause into the hands of the enemy.

The News.

The Richmond papers report all quiet on all the military lines around that city and Petersburg. A report was in circulation that Grant was moving his army towards North Carolina; but the *Dispatch* says it could not trace it to its source. It hoots the idea as "wild and improbable.i'

Cheering news from Hood's army had been received at the War department, but had not been made public.

In Trans-Mississippi the enemy have for the most part been put under in the whole west country, from Texas northward to the Missouri river.

The news from Kentucky is cheering as to the sentiments of the people. They long for the coming of southern arms to set them free; and their hatred of the north is deep-seated and bitter. They are suffering sadly now from the effects of their neutrality system, at first advocated.

Yankee News.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain extracts from New York and Philadelphia papers of the 7th inst., from which we cull the following:

The Presidential election is the chief topic discussed in the Northern papers. Beast Butler, who was assigned to the command of the military in New York, in anticipation of disturbances on election day, issued an order, the conclusion of which holds the rod over the heads of those who may contemplate taking a stand against the Government.

The following is the only telegram published in the papers about General Hood's army. It is dated at Nashville, November 5th:

On the 31 instant, the rebel army, under Hood, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Bluewater, and were repulsed by the Union army, under General Sherman, with considerable loss.

As it is well known that General Hood has crossed the Tennessee, and without a fight too, we may put the above down as an election dispatch.

They claim that Sherman and Thomas are after Hood and will prevent his "treading the soil of Tennessee to a reckless extent." Hood will attend to that.

Extended and doleful accounts are given of Forrests operations.

New Advertisements.

See Secretary's Notice of the annual meeting of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co.

Also, of a good Cavalry Horse for Sale

That Valuable Property, the Egypt Coal Mine for Rent.

And the Weldon Hotel to be Rented at public outcry.

Walter Thompson's notice of his next visits to the soldiers.

A contract has been made in London to supply the Confederacy with several thousand tons of railroad iron.

Congressional Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 9.—In the Senate. Resolutions were introduced—By Mr. Hill of Georgia, to secure prompt payments to the army; and for providing by law, for the receipt in payment of taxes and other public dues, of certificates and stated accounts given by the authorized agents of the government for property and supplies impressed or purchased for the use of the army and government. By Mr. Sparrow of Louisiana, that the President communicate to the Senate the number and names of persons exempted from the military service on the several roads in the Confederacy, asking for much detailed information, numbers and names of postal contractors, express and telegraph companies, and those detailed or exempted for agricultural purposes who have given bonds to furnish supplies. By Mr. Henery of Tennessee, inquiring into the expediency of repealing that portion of the law which exempts farmers working fifteen hands; also by Mr. Henry, resolving that it is sound policy on the part of the government to hire or impress as many slaves as may be necessary, for any number of years or for the war, to be employed in all positions in the army except as soldiers; the hiring or impressment to be with the consent of the owners.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Swan introduced a resolution instructing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of providing for the removal of adult male negroes, as the territory may be occupied by the public enemy.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the recommendation contained in the President's message to Congress which vests in the military authorities the power to detail such editors and other needful employees of newspapers as they may consider proper for the conduct of said papers, and put all others in the military service, is one which this House can by no means approve."

All the above noted resolutions were referred to their appropriate committees.

From General Hood's Army.

The Editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* has seen a private letter from a field officer in Gen. Beauregard's department, from which he learned the following important items, if true. The letter was dated November 3d:

Hood's army is at Columbia, Tenn, with Sherman's force 98 miles in his rear, and greatly demoralized.

Gen. Forrest is at Paducah, Kentucky, destroying Yankee property by the wholesale.—While Gen. Walker, of Magruder's army is en route to join Hood at Columbia or Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Beauregard declares he will winter his army in Tennessee.

Corinth is our point of concentration, to which place all the hospitals have been ordered to go immediately from Macon.

Gen. Price has whipped the Yankees at Kansas City. He will be reinforced by Magruder's command and winter in Missouri.

The Montgomery *Mail* of the 5th, says:

Our army did not take Decatur. After a demonstration in force it passed below that point, and our information this morning places Gen. Hood's headquarters at Tuscumbia. We do not regard any intelligence, however, as reliable at present. We have had nothing from our special agent for a week.

The Macon *Confederacy* of the 8th, says:

There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day, occasioned by rumors of an unfavorable character from above. We learn just before going to press that Sherman has sent about 8,000 additional troops to Atlanta, and has made some demonstrations in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, supposed for the purpose of ascertaining the character and strength of our picket force. We don't think there is any cause for uneasiness or alarm, as the force of the enemy after receiving his 8,000 additional men cannot exceed fourteen or fifteen thousand. Besides we have a force on hand sufficient to attend to them.

For the Confederate.

Casualties.

Casualties of 6th N. C. Regiment, in the battle of Cedar Creek on 19th September.

Field and Staff.—Wounded, Lt Col Tate left arm.

Company A, Wounded, Lt D Z Hardin in right arm, privates J W Burgess severe in breast, John Apley in foot, James Langley in thigh. Missing, M Cass, W Poindexter, M Thomaker.

B, Killed, Private Jas P Smith. Wounded, Green Roberts mortally in head. Missing, Wm T Gooch, Daniel Etchison, Jas T Wright.

C, Wounded, Kentch Hicks, in left shoulder.

D, Wounded, W F Chester severe in leg, W F Dillon severe in arm, John Powell in arm and head. Missing, W J Horn.

E, Wounded, Sergt Jno J English severe in left shoulder. Missing, privates Jus Lewis, Henderson Warlick, —— Longworth, —— Sheet, —— Bracket, —— Painter, —— Wiles.

F, Missing, W M Albright, Ransom Burns, W C Lashley.

G, Killed, Corpl C Craige. Wounded, Private N Morgan in right arm and side.—Missing, J C Leadbetter.

H, Wounded, Private Jno H Walker in left shoulder, Wm Pretyjn left knee, Jno Foular in right arm, A J Woods in right finger, Peter McKinnie in left leg.

I, Wounded, Sergt C L Williams in face, J H Upchurch in left arm severe, private Jno Clontz in right leg severe. Missing, Williford Upchurch.

K, Killed, Wm Rice. Wounded, Solomon Hunt severe in left foot, Jas Pitrard severe in thigh. Missing, Lieut G R Maynard, private Wm Emerson, George Miles, Jeff Rogers.

Killed 3, Wounded 22, Missing 21, Total 47.

Fayetteville *Observer* and Salisbury *Watchman* to copy, and very much oblige

JOS. A. Mc. PHERSON,
Capt Comd'g Regt.

JNO. M. WALTON, Act Adjt.

The line held by General Grant during his late attempt on our right and left flanks, was twenty-seven miles long. He must have ambitious and as well as very ill digested ideas, to attempt to fight a battle of such length of array.

PAYMAITER—a man appointed to tell the soldiers he hasn't got any money.

FINANCE—the highest price paid for gold in Confederate notes.

ENTHUSIASM—a feeling awakened in the bosom by a little order from S. Cooper, suddenly converting you into a soldier.

THE BLACK CLOUDS OF WAR—two hundred and fifty thousand niggers put in the army.

Tribute to the Memory of Major Generals Rodes and Ramseur.

At a meeting of the officers of Rodes' Division, A. N. V., held at their camp near New Market, Va., on the 29th inst., Brig. General Phil. Cook was called to the Chair, and Major G. Peyton appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Brig. General W. R. Cox, Col. D. G. Coward, 32d N. C Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Beck, 44th Ga. Regiment, Capt. Watkins Phelan, 3d Ala. Regiment, and Captain T. C. Belcher, 5th Ala. Regiment, and were unanimously adopted:

When the good and gifted are taken from among us by the undistinguishing hand of death, it is meet that we should cherish their memories and profit by their examples; therefore be it

Resolved 1st. That in the death of our loved and respected leaders, Major-General Rodes and Major-General Ramseur, who fell upon the battle-field while gallantly discharging their duties, our cause has lost two brilliant officers: this Division two able and experienced leaders; and we personally two cultivated comrades and courteous and urbane instructors. Their deeds and their chivalrous daring need no eulogium at our hands, they constitute a part of the history of this war, and are the richest heir looms of their families.

Resolved 2d, That they fell where the true patriot delights to fall; upon the field of honor, and in the discharge of one of the most sacred obligations known to man, and that our cause has been rendered more dear to our hearts, if possible, by the sacrifices they have made, in defending our homes and firesides from the desecration of ruthless invaders.

Resolved 3d. That, as a mark of our high appreciation of their worth, all military duties not indispensable be suspended on Tuesday next, that the Chaplains of the different Brigades be requested to hold divine service, and that the drums be muffled, and after these proceedings are read at Dress Parade, the troops "*rest on arms*" while a dirge shall be played by the bands.

Resolved 4th. That their disconsolate and afflicted families have our warmest sympathies in this, their sad bereavement, and we trust that He, "who doeth all things well," will soon enable them to see the "silver lining to the cloud" even amid the shadows of death.

Resolved, 5th. That copies of these proceedings be furnished to the family of each of the deceased, and that the North Carolina and Alabama papers be requested to copy them; also, that a copy be spread upon the order books of the Division and Brigades.

PHIL. COOK, Chairman.

G. PEYTON, Sec'y.

HEAD'QRS RODE'S DIVISION,
October 30th, 1864

Captain Samuel J. C. Moon, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN:—At a meeting of the officers of this Division, held on yesterday, to express their sense of the great loss sustained by this command, and the service, in the deaths of Major General Rodes and Major General Ramseur, it was resolved that all military duties not indispensable to the safety of the army, be suspended in this Division on Tuesday next. I have the honor to request permission from the Lieutenant General commanding to carry out this resolution.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 31st, 1864.

GENERAL:—Your request for the suspension for to morrow in your Division of all military duties which are not indispensable, in order to carry out the purposes of the resolutions of the officers of the Division in honor of Major General R. E Rodes and Major General S. D. Ramseur, is granted. I take occasion to express to the Division, so lately commanded in succession by these lamented officers, my high appreciation of their merits, and my profound sorrow at their deaths.

While serving with Gen. Rodes, when we were both Division Commanders, I had formed a very high estimate of his qualities as a man and an officer. That estimate has been greatly advanced during the recent campaign. I have been struck with admiration of his constant and vigilant devotion to duty, his careful attention to the discipline and welfare of his men, and his great coolness, skill and gallantry in action. He fell on the 19th of September, at the head of his Division, making one of the most gallant charges that has been made during this war. I parted with him as he was going into the charge, and witnessed the vigor with which he hurled his Division against the columns of the enemy, driving them back in confusion. He met his death just at the moment when the enemy was flying before him, and there never fell a truer gentleman nor braver soldier. In his death his country sustained a severe loss which cannot be easily repaired, but he fell nobly, gallantly, heroically doing his duty.

Major Gen. Ramseur has often proved his courage and his capacity to command; but never did these qualities shine more conspicuously than on the afternoon of the 19th of this month, when, after two divisions on his left had given way and his own was doing the same thing, he rallied a small band and for one hour and a quarter held in check the enemy, until he was shot down himself. In endeavoring to stop those who were retiring from the field, I had occasion to point them to the gallant stand made by Ramseur with his small party, and if his spirit could have animated those who left him thus battling, the 19th of October would have had a far different history. He met the death of a hero, and with his fall the last hope of saving the day was lost. Gen. Ramseur was a soldier of whom his State has reason to be proud—he was brave, chivalrous and capable.

Your Division has thus been called on to mourn the loss, within one month's time, of two commanders who have fallen at their posts. It is a sad loss to the Division, the army and the country. I feel it most sensibly. In them I have lost not only valued friends, but most able and efficient assistants, and I join with the Division so well commanded by them, in honoring their memory. Let the Division be inspired by the example of these noble heroes, while lamenting their loss.

Respectfully,
J. A. EARLY,
Lieut. General.

Brig. General BRYAN GRIMES, com. Div.

PATRIOTISM.—The latest definition is—'Forty dollars a bushel for your wheat, and urging the government not to give anybody else but seven and a half.'

VULGARITY.—Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andy Johnson for Vice-President.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern Election.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—There is nothing definite from the Yankee Presidential election. It is the prevailing opinion here that Lincoln has been re-elected.

A gentleman arrived here last night via. the Potomac from Maryland. He reports that New York and Pennsylvania have gone for McClellan.

A Courier of from below this afternoon says, the Yankee mail boat had not arrived to-day, up to the time of his departure—so say the Yankee pickets.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday.

The House went into secret session, after the announcement of a special committee, to enquire into the expediency of making an appeal to the several States, relative to the number of exempted State officers.

Sale of Confederate Bonds.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—At auction to-day Confederate eight per cent coupons, long dates, sold for one hundred and twenty-seven Coupon bonds brought seventy-nine; bonds of the fifteen millon loan coupon brought one hundred and thirty; ditto Registered from one hundred and eighteen to twenty and a half; non-taxable certificates, ninety two and three and a half; four per cent. certificates seventy-one and seventy-three; all with interest added. Also cotton interest bonds; one hundred and eighty—flat.—Specie brought twenty-seven and eight for one at private sale; sixty-seven thousand eight per cent. coupon bonds long date sold for one hundred and twenty-two, with interest.

Exchange of Prisoners.

SAVANNAH, Nov 11.—Col. Mulford, Federal Commissioner met Captain Hatch in the river to day. Interview entirely satisfactory. The exchange of prisoners commences to-morrow and will progress as rapidly as possible.

HOGS—a rare animal found in the Southern States of America—consumed mostly by the negroes.

FLOUR—formerly a material prepared from a yellow grain called wheat, now little used, but still seen on large farms in the South.

APPLES—a fruit used for making Apple Brandy, and sometimes eaten.

NEWSPAPERS—gratuitous tracts distributed daily without charge among a people battling for Liberty, for their amusement.—*Charlottes. Chronicle.*

OBITUARY.

Killed, while leading the 3d and 5th Missouri regiments in the assault on Allatoona, Ga., on the 10th Oct., last, Major OWEN WADDELL, son of Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsboro', N. C., aged 32 years.

New Advertisements.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

WM. A. WALKER,
nov 12-td (Wil. Jour') Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A sound young HORSE, in the country, seven and a half years old, suitable for cavalry service. Price $2 500. Apply at this office.
nov 12-d6t*

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I will leave Hillsboro' and Greensboro' on the on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

nov 12-d5t W. A. THOMPSON.

Hillsboro' Recorder and Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

EGYPT COAL MINE TO LET.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

In obedience to an order of the District Court of North Carolina, District of Pamlico, made at the Fall Term, 1864, at Goldsboro', I will receive proposals for renting the Egypt Coal Mine and its appurtenances for Two Years from the 1st of January, 1865. The Mine is in good order and has been successfully worked for the last two years. It is situated on Deep River, in Chatham county, at the terminus of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

Proposals must state the amount of coal to be raised per annum, and the royalty per ton. "Lessees to enter into bond in such sum and with such security as may be approved by the Receiver, to exercise due diligence in working and preserving the property, and for a compliance with the terms of the lease as to the quantity of coal proposed to be raised, the bond shall contain a clause for stipulated damages to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars on failure to perform that part of the contract."

Bids received until 21st inst., and must be addressed to John Manning, Jr., Receiver, Pittsboro', N. C. JOHN MANNING, JR.,
Receiver.

Pittsboro', Nov. 9, 1864-d3t

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.

Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,

on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 160 to 200 persons.

Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.

MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

DOOR-KEEPER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Subscriber, a citizen of Wake county, respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER to the House of Commons of the next Legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

nov 8-d1tw2t Y. P. LASHLEY.